Statement

The land holding pattern in the country has significantly changed since independence. The Zamindari system which controlled nearly 60% of this country's arable land at the time of independence, was abolished during the 50s which got about 150 lakh acres of land vested to the States and about 200 lakh tenants got rights on land directly under the State.

Through the Bhoodan Movement during 1951 to 1969, about 45.9 lakh acres of land were donated by big land owners, out of which 24.52 lakh acres have been distributed amongst the rural poor.

Since mid-50s ceiling on agricultural holdings was being imposed by various States and upto December, 1970, an estimated quantum of over one million hectares of agricultural land were vested to the States of which about 50% were distributed till then.

Since 1972 ceiling limits have been lowered down by majority of the States and till September, 1996, since inception 52.13 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land have been distributed amongst 51.20 lakh beneficiaries of which again, 50% belong to SC/ST communities.

During the period 1971-72 to 1991-92, the percentage distribution of land-holding households as well as percentage of area owned by such households, showing the changes taken place in the landholding pattern is depicted below :—

Year	P.C distribution of households					P.C distribution of area owned				
	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large
1972	62.62	15.49	11.94	7.83	2.12	9.76	14.68	21.92	30.73	22.91
1992	71.88	13.42	9.28	4.54	0.88	16.93	18.95	24.58	26.07	13.83

From the above figures it is clear that the large and medium households have been reduced substantially and their control over agricultural land has also reduced substantially. On the other hand, the number of small and marginal farmers have increased and the total operational area owned by them have also increased substantially. However, agricultural land being a less elastic commodity and population increase has taken place at a very faster rate, landlessness among the rural poor has also increased.

Projects Under CAPART

2660. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects sanctioned under CAPART in Karnataka since its inception;

(b) the names of agencies in Karnataka to which assistance has been provided through CAPART alongwith the locations thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated sanctioned and released so far to each of these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (c) A Statement giving yearwise details of number of projects sanctioned, number of voluntary agencies assisted, amount sanctioned and amount released to voluntary agencies in Karnataka by CAPART since its inception is enclosed.

Statement

Year-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, number of voluntary agencies assisted, amount sanctioned and released in Karnataka by CAPART since its inception.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of voluntary agencies assisted	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1986-87	16	16	44.54	1.79
1987-88	15	14	47.25	37.14
1988-89	49	46	155.13	79.18
1989-90	52	48	63.31	71.54
1990-91	43	39	45.24	51.97
1991-92	97	91	245.53	87.00
1992-93	87	61	208.10	113.00
1993-94	58	53	156.14	187.00
1994-95	39	29	136.57	104.00
1995-96	65	61	350.44	170.00
1996-97 (upto to Feb.1997)	39	38	175.98	80.24
Total	560	496	1628.23	982.86

Note: Provisional